



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Additions to the flora of Peninsular Florida

I. NATIVE SPECIES

JOHN K. SMALL

The species enumerated below are for the most part additions to the hitherto known flora of the United States. They are all new to the mainland and only five of them were heretofore known as members of the flora of the United States from specimens collected on the Florida Keys.

With one or two exceptions, these additions were brought to notice by exploration carried on by the New York Botanical Garden, and the type specimens of the species here described for the first time are preserved in its herbarium.

***Thysanella robusta* sp. nov.**

Plants mainly 6–9 dm. tall, often somewhat spreading, much stouter than those of *T. fimbriata*: leaves 3–6 cm. long, ascending; blades linear, acute, striate-nerved; ocreae imbricate on the lower part of the stem, mostly separated above, copiously fringed: racemes mainly 4–7 cm. long, 8–10 mm. thick, the ocrealae closely imbricate, each terminating in an elongate pale tip: calyx white, often becoming pink; the outer sepals entire or irregularly cleft, the inner ones becoming 3.5 mm. long: filaments about 4 mm. long: achenes fully 2 mm. long and fully 1.5 mm. wide, long-beaked.

A species hitherto confused with *Thysanella fimbriata*. It differs from that species by its much greater size, the larger sepals and achenes. Specimens collected at Braidentown, Florida, August 28, 1901 (*Tracy* 7638), may constitute the type.

Other recently collected specimens belonging to this species are: Jensen, March 25, 1897, *Curtiss* 5837. Dade County, November & December, 1903, *Eaton* 776.

***Warea Carteri* sp. nov.**

Annual, glabrous, bright green: stems erect, 4–15 dm. tall, simple or widely branched above, mostly purple-tinged below, terete: leaves alternate; blades linear or sometimes cuneate, espe-

cially on the lower part of the stem, 1.5–3.5 cm. long, abruptly pointed or mucronate, often slightly veiny: racemes many-flowered, the rachis becoming 12–20 mm. long: pedicels becoming 9–12 mm. long: sepals 4.5–5.5 mm. long, nearly linear to somewhat spatulate: petals white or nearly so, 6–8 mm. long, the claws prominently sharp-toothed, the blades orbicular to reniform, undulate: stamens 7–8 mm. long, the anthers about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the filaments: ovary-body about as long as the stipe: pod-bodies 5–6 mm. long, curved, terminating the stipe, which becomes 6–7 mm. long.

Named for Mr. J. J. Carter, of Pleasant Grove, Pennsylvania, who has been associated with the writer in the exploration of South Florida.

This, apparently the most common species of *Warea*, occurs in great abundance, especially in southern peninsular Florida. Specimens belonging here have hitherto been confused with *Warea cuneifolia* (Muhl.) Nutt. *Warea Carteri* differs from *W. cuneifolia* in its narrower sepals, white corolla, suborbicular or reniform petal-blades, longer-stipitate ovary, shorter pedicels, longer pod-body and shorter mature stipe. The type specimens were collected in pinelands between Cutler and Black Point, Florida, November, 1903 (*Small & Carter* 831). Other specimens belonging here are as follows:

Miami, November, 1878, *Garber* 26; October and November, 1903, *Small & Carter* 511. Indian River region, September, *Curtiss* 171.

***Cracca corallicola* sp. nov.**

Perennial, densely pale-hairy all over, the branches, peduncles and petioles short-hirsute: stem erect, 4–19 dm. tall, densely branched, the branches decidedly zigzag, rather rigid: leaves numerous, 4–11 cm. long; leaflets 11–15, 9–31 mm. long, the blades linear to linear-oblong, mucronate, prominently ribbed, copiously pubescent: stipules quite persistent, 1–3 mm. long: racemes several-flowered, borne on short peduncles: pedicels stout, becoming 2–3.5 mm. long: calyx permanently hirsute; tube broadly campanulate; lobes subulate above the broader bases, the lower ones nearly as long as the tube: corolla pinkish or purplish; standard 7–11 mm. long; blades orbicular or obovate-orbiculate; wings 6–7 mm. long; keel shorter than the wing-petals: pods 3.5–4.5 cm. long, about 3 mm. wide, finely pubescent: seeds fully 3 mm. long.

This species differs from *Cracca cinerea* L. by its pubescence, the shape of the blades of the leaflets, the smaller corolla and the short calyx-lobes. The type specimens were collected in pinelands between Cocanut Grove and Cutler, November, 1904 (*Small 2112*).

SWIETENIA MAHAGONI Jacq.

As a member of the flora of the United States, the mahogany has heretofore been confined to the Florida keys. Its range may now be extended to the mainland, where it was found growing on the Everglade Keys in the large hammock south of Miami in November, 1904 (*Small 2272*).

CAPERONIA CASTANAEFOLIA (L.) St. Hil.

This West Indian plant was discovered growing on Long Key (Everglades) in January, 1909 (*Small & Carter 2832*).

CHAMAESYCE BLODGETTII (Engelm.) Small

Hitherto this species has been known only from the lower Florida keys and the Bahamas. Several years ago it was discovered on the mainland, growing plentifully in open hammocks back of Black Point below the settlement of Cutler (*Small & Carter 823*).

COLUBRINA RECLINATA (L'Her.) Brongn.

The tree was found on the Everglade Keys, growing in hammocks southwest of the settlement of Perrine in November, 1904 (*Small 2249a*).

PASSIFLORA PALLENS Poepp.

Specimens matching C. Wright's Cuban specimens numbered 2599 were collected from plants growing on the edges of several hammocks in the homestead country southwest of Cutler. The species was first discovered in Florida near Camp Longview by Mr. P. Wilson and the writer (*no. 1740*) and later by the writer on the Caldwell and adjoining homesteads (*no. 2143, 2557 & 2559*). The plants are remarkable on account of their large stipules, and in this respect they resemble those of the South American *Passiflora stipulata* Aubl.

SOLANUM BLODGETTII Chapm.

Previous to the year 1904, this species was known only from Key West. During the past few years it has been collected both

on the mainland of Florida and on the Bahamas. The following citations represent specimens from peninsular Florida. They are all from the Everglade Keys and vicinity.

Everglades near Camp Jackson, *Britton 237*. Hammocks, Long Key, *Small & Wilson 1678*. Everglades west of Camp Jackson, *Small & Wilson 1962*. Everglades between Homestead and Cross Key, *Small & Carter 2675*.

BOURRERIA VIRGATA (Sw.) G. Don

The shrub or small tree was recently discovered growing on an outlying Everglade Key situated about eight miles below the settlement of Cutler (*Small & Carter 2818*).

***Goniostachyum citrosum* sp. nov.**

A straggling or reclining shrub with elongate and irregularly branched stems, the bark pale-gray or whitish, the branches strigillose: leaves opposite; blades lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, 2.5–6 cm. long, acuminate, shallowly serrate, pubescent on both sides, pale beneath, dark green above, narrowed to petiole-like bases: peduncles solitary in the axils, 5–16 mm. long, strigillose: spikes depressed, 4–6 mm. long; bracts ovate, acute or acuminate, the outer ones 4–5 mm. long; calyx about 1 mm. long; lobes broadly triangular, much shorter than the tube: corolla white, about 4.5 mm. long, minutely pubescent; tube swollen above the middle; limb about 3 mm. broad: nutlets 1.5 mm. long.

This species differs from *Goniostachyum graveolens* by its strigillose foliage, its sparingly and shallowly serrate acuminate leaf-blades and its short spikes. The type specimens were collected in the hammocks near the Silver Palm Schoolhouse southwest of Perrine, November, 1904 (*Small 2142*). Collected in 1906 in the same region (*Small & Carter 2680*).

This plant was first collected in Mexico many years ago; but these specimens were referred to *Lantana canescens* H. B. K., a species originally from northern South America. The species was discovered in Cuba the same year that it was first found in Florida. Its geographical distribution seems to be the same as that of *Alvaradoa amorphoides* Liebm., with which it is associated in the hammocks in Florida.

***Phyla stoechadifolia* (L.) comb. nov.**

Verbena stoechadifolia L. Sp. Pl. 19. 1753.

Lippia stoechadifolia H. B. K. Nov. Sp. & Gen. Pl. 2: 265. 1817.

Recent exploration on Long Key (Everglades) brought this verbenaceous plant to light as a member of the flora of the United States (*Small & Carter 2863*). On certain portions of the largest island of the group the plants grew in great abundance.

LANTANA OVATIFOLIA Britton

This species described from plants collected on the Bahamas is common in southern peninsular Florida. The collections cited below belong to this species:

Punta Rassa, *Hitchcock 268*.

Bull Key, opposite Lemon City, *Small & Carter 618*.

Ft. Lauderdale, *Small & Wilson 1747*.

Between Homestead and Camp Jackson, *Small & Wilson 1877*.

Beach opposite Miami, *Small 2101*.

Palm Beach, *Small 2134*.

GERARDIA DOMINGENSIS Spreng.

This West Indian *Gerardia* was found growing in great abundance in the low pinelands about Camp Longview and in the adjacent everglades during the spring of 1904 (*Small & Wilson 1570 & 2008*).

SPERMACOCE ASPERA Aubl.

Plants belonging to this species were found growing in abundance in hammocks between Cocoanut Grove and Cutler, Florida, by Mr. J. J. Carter and the writer in November 1903 (*no. 1207*).

DIODIA RIGIDA Cham. & Schlecht.

The pinelands between the settlement of Cutler and Black Point Creek contain many large areas of this tropical American plant. Luxuriant plants were collected there in November, 1906 (*Small & Carter 2706*).

PHORADENDRON RUBRUM (L.) Krug & Urban

The discovery of this species in peninsular Florida adds another parasitic plant to our flora. Flowering specimens were collected at Deep Lake Florida, March 7, 1905, by Mr. A. A. Eaton (*no. 1310*).

Melanthera radiata sp. nov.

Stems several or many from a thick root, radially spreading, decumbent, 2-4 dm. long, simple or sparingly branched, sparingly

appressed-pubescent: leaves opposite; blades ovate in outline, 1–4 cm. long, more or less distinctly hastate-lobed and irregularly toothed, rough-pubescent, short-petioled: heads long-peduncled: involucre not foliaceous; bracts ovate to oblong-ovate, not surpassing the disk, the outer ones 6–7 mm. long, ciliate and pubescent: bractlets 6–7 mm. long, ciliate at the tips: corollas 6.5–8 mm. long; tube sparingly pubescent above; lobes ovate, ciliate: achenes 2.5–3 mm. long, slightly broadened upward, very minutely papillose, with a prominent tip over each side: pappus-bristles deciduous, longer than the achene.

Melanthera radiata is most closely related to *M. aspera* (Jacq.) Steud. (*M. deltoidea* Michx.) from which, however, it differs conspicuously in habit, the several or many stems arising from a thick, woody root, spreading radially, and decumbent. The leaf-blades too are small and very short-petioled and with sharp teeth. The type specimens were collected in pinelands near the homestead trail near Camp Longview, Florida, May 13–16, 1904 (*Small & Wilson 1575*).